for the species by Hedley. These specimens also had perforate apices.

Familial placement of the genus *Pugnus* is uncertain. It was described by Hedley (1896) as a member of Ringiculidae, and Zilch (Handbuch der Paläozoologie, 6:1–835, 1959) placed it in Cephalaspidea. Maes (1967) transferred it to Marginellidae, remarking on its resemblance to the [?marginellid] genus *Marginellopsis* Bavay, 1911. The character of the columellar folds and the lip denticulation appear typically marginellid. The wavy, incised spiral sculpture recalls that of some cephalaspidean genera, such as *Acteon* Montfort, 1810. Knowledge of its true relationships awaits an anatomical study.

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A NOTOPHYCID POLYCHAETE FROM CALIFORNIA

While collecting at a floating boat dock in Bodega Harbor, California, one of us (Belman) found a thick gelatinous sac attached to a colony of a hydroid (*Obelia* sp.). A polychaete was moving around inside the sac; this worm could not be identified as any polychaete reported from California (Hartman, Atlas of errantiate polychaetous annelids from California. Allan Hancock Foundation, Los Angeles, 1968; Atlas of the sedentariate polychaetous annelids from California. Allan Hancock Foundation, Los Angeles, 1969) and turned out to belong to the family Notophycidae, recently described from New Zealand (Knox and Cameron, Trans. Roy. Soc. New Zealand, Biol. Sci., 12:73–85, 1970). The Californian specimen differs from the other known specimens in several respects and is described as a new species in a new genus.

The relationship between the family Notophycidae and related polychaetes was discussed in detail by Knox and Cameron (1970).

Phyllodocella, new genus

Notophycids with a muscular proboscis, but without jaws.

The other known genus in the family, *Notophycus* Knox and Cameron (1970) has a pair of lateral jaws in the proboscis. Such jaws are absent in the present specimen.

The generic name refers to the resemblance between this notophycid and members of the Phyllodocidae.

Phyllodocella bodegae, new species

Figures 1 and 2

Material examined: Mason's Marina, Bodega Harbor, California, July 20, 1971, from a gelatinous sac attached to a colony of *Obelia* sp.; 15 cm depth on a floating boat dock; one specimen. Holotype deposited in the collections of the Allan Hancock Foundation.

Description: The holotype is a complete, sexually mature female with 24 segments that is 8 mm long and 2 mm wide without setae. It is white with reddish pigment spots over the anterior end in alcohol preservation.

The pygidium is a small, rounded cushion without anal cirri; the anus is dorsal.

The prostomium (Fig. 1) is pentagonal and has two pairs of long, slender antennae near the anterior margin. A pair of small, distinct frontal lobes are present on the anteroventral margin. Two pairs of eyes are present at the middle and mid-posterior part of the prostomium; the anterior pair is lensed; the posterior pair is semi-lunular in shape. The peristomial segment is a complete ring, forming

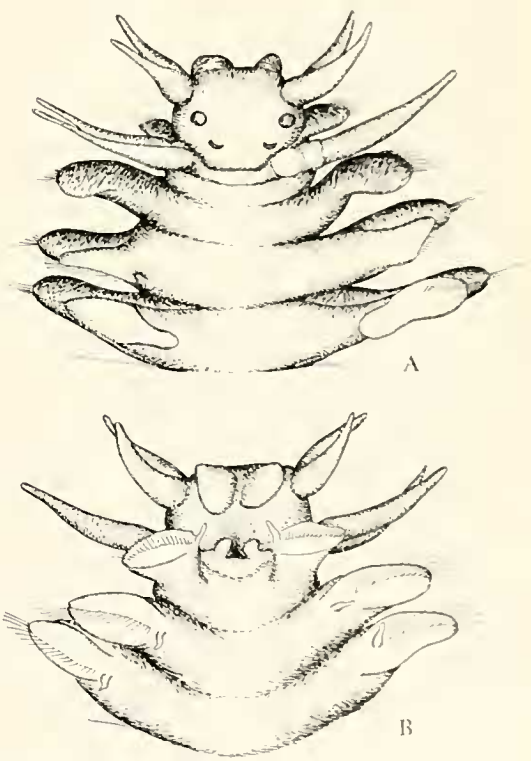

Figure 1. Phyllodocella bodegae, new species. A. anterior end, dorsal view, right dorsal tentacular cirrus broken. × 50. B. anterior end, ventral view. × 50.

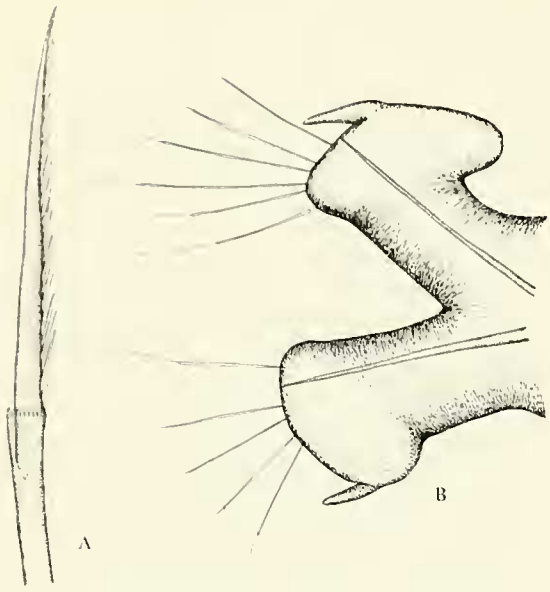

Figure 2. Phyllodocella bodegae, new species. A. seta from parapodium 7, × 950. B. parapodium 7, anterior view. × 52.

the lateral and posterior lips ventrally; it has two pairs of long, subdistally slightly inflated tentacular cirri.

The proboscis, which is strongly muscular, stretches through the four first setigers; jaws are absent.

Notopodia are absent in the first two setigers. The first neuropodia (Fig. 1B) project strongly ventrally with the setae pointing anteriorly and ventrally; the second neuropodia are slightly more lateral in position. Noto- and neuropodia project dorsolaterally and ventrolaterally in all setigers from setiger 3. Each parapodium (Fig. 2B), where fully developed, has similar, uni-acicular noto- and neuropodia. Each ramus has a cylindrical base and is distally expanded into a large, bulbous pad. The single fascicle of setae forms a straight line along the distal side of this pad. The notopodial pad is expanded to form a very large, bulbous lobe overhanging the dorsum in all setigers posterior to setiger 4; this development is absent in the two first pairs of notopodia. The dorsal cirrus is lateral to the notopodial bulbous lobe. The ventral cirrus, which is of the same size and shape as the dorsal one, is near the ventrolateral corner of the neuropodial pad.

All setae are composite spinigers. Each seta (Fig. 2D) has a long, slender shaft that is distally crenulated; it has a series of poorly defined transverse ridges subdistally. The appendage of each seta is long, evenly tapering and has series of fine teeth along the margin.

Discussion: *Phyllodocella bodegae* resembles *Notophycus minuta* Knox and Cameron (1970) from Snares Island, New Zealand, in that it has two pairs of antennae and a single peristomial segment with two pairs of tentacular cirri and in the shape and structure of the parapodia. *Notophycus minuta* has a pair of lateral jaws in the proboscis; jaws are absent in *P. bodegae*. This character is here considered of generic rather than specific value. The two species further differ in the shape and detailed equipment of the parapodial lobes and in the development of the antennae and tentacular cirri.

Both species described in the Notophycidae are quite small and are probably easily overlooked by collectors: it is however, rather remarkable that these worms have not been seen more frequently, considering the apparent wide geographical distribution of the family.

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A KEY TO THE FISHES OF THE FAMILY GOBIIDAE (TELEOSTOMI) OF CALIFORNIA

Gobies comprise an interesting group of fishes, occupying diverse habitats along the Californian coast. They are frequently encountered in fish collections, yet a complete key to all species has never been published and identification, especially of preserved sub-adults, is often difficult.

All species are native to California except *Acanthogobius flavimanus* (Temminck and Schlegel) and *Tridentiger trigonocephalus* (Gill). Both of the above were introduced to the San Francisco area from the Orient. Listings for the occurrence of *Evermannia longipinnis* (Steindachner) in Californian waters are the result of an error by Fowler (1923), copied by Ulrey and Greely (1928) and Barnhart (1936) (Robert J. Lavenberg, pers. comm.) and thus this Gulf of California species is excluded from the key.

Several characters are taken from Jordan and Evermann (1896) and Norman (1957). Meristic counts that deviate from the above sources are the result of a study of the collections in the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and California State University, Long Beach, verified where possible by Clothier (1950).